

The Brandon Mail.

VOL. 2.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1884.

NO. 1.

LEGAL.

D. H. COOPER,
Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.
BRANDON, MAN.
Agent for Freehold Loan and Savings Company.

W. A. MACDONALD,
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public.
Conveyancer, etc.
BRANDON, MANITOBA.
MONEY TO LOAN.
OFFICE—Near Imperial Bank, Rosser Ave.

DALY & COLDWELL,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.,
Solicitors for the Imperial Bank of Canada.
MONEY TO LOAN.
Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

T. MAYNE DALY, JR. **GEO. R. COLDWELL**

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Solicitor for the Merchants' Bank
MONEY TO LOAN.
Office—Rosser Avenue, three doors west of the
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SIFTON & SIFTON,
BARRISTERS, ETC.,
Money to loan on farm property. School debentures
negotiated on favorable terms.
Office, — Masonic Block, Rosser Avenue
Commissioners for taking affidavits for Ontario.

HENDERSON & HENDERSON,
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Money to loan on improved farm property.
F. G. A. Henderson. H. E. Henderson.

HOTELS.

G. H. MUNROE,
Wholesale and retail dealer in
Groceries, Provisions, Wines,
Liquors and Cigars.
4th Street, Brandon.
Aug 30

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
SIXTH STREET.
BRANDON, — — — MANITOBA.
FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.
KELLY & DEY, Proprietors.

THE BRUNSWICK HOTEL,
10th Street, near the C.P.R. Railway.
THOS. H. TOWERS, Proprietor.
The Best Brand of Liquors and Cigars always
in the Bar.
Good accommodation and moderate charges.

T. B. MURDOCK,
Wine Spirit & Cigar Merchant
Corner Rosser Avenue and 4th Street,
south of BRANDON.

MEDICAL.

DR. JOHN A. MACDONALD,
L. R. C. P. EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office and Residence, Rosser Avenue, over W.
A. McDonald's law office.

DR. RICHMOND SPENCER,
M. D., C. M., McGill, M. C. P. S., Que.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office and residence—Corner Rosser Ave. and
Ninth street, over old post office.
BRANDON.

DR. J. McDAIRMID,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher.
Honorary graduate of Trinity University, Toronto.
M. C. P. and S. Ont. and Man.
Office and residence—Over Atkinson's store, Cor.
Rosser and 10th Street, Brandon.

DR. MATHESON,
VIRIDEN, MANITOBA.

DR. L. A. MORE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR.
Gold Medalist Trinity University, Toronto, M.C.P.
and S. Ontario and Manitoba.
Office and Residence—Catharine & Stewart's Block,
Cor. 10th and Rosser, Brandon.

RUPTURE.

NORMAN'S ELECTRIC CURATIVE
TRUSS, the best in the world. War-
ranted to hold perfectly and be com-
fortable. Circular free. A. NOR-
MAN, 4 Queen Street East, Toronto.

DENTAL.

J. BARKER VOSBURGH,
(Late of Montreal)
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Special attention to the Preservation of Natural
Teeth.
Artificial Teeth inserted on gold or vulcanite.
Office & Residence: Over H. Meredith & Co's store
Southwest corner Rosser Ave. and 6th St.
Entrance on 6th St. Hours—Night and Day.

F. B. DOERING,
DENTIST.
Gas for Painless Extraction of Teeth.
Office—Over T. T. Atkinson's store, Mole-
worth Block, north-east corner Rosser Avenue
and 6th Street, Brandon. Entrance on Rosser.
Gold filling a specialty.

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. P. MULLIGAN,
WHOLESALE WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
Sixth Street, Brandon, Man.

FRED. TORRANCE,
B.A. (Medicine), V.S. (Montreal Vet. Coll.)
VETERINARY SURG. CN.
Provincial Veterinarian by Appointment.
Telephone in Connection.
Office and Infirmary, Eleven-h Street, Brandon.

POUDRIER & BROWNLEE,
Dominion Land Surveyors,
And Civil Engineers,
CITY AND COUNTY ENGINEERS.
Aug 20th Moleworth Block, Brandon.

ARTHUR T. TIMEWELL & CO.,
Architects, Civil Engineers,
and Surveyors, BRANDON.
MASONIC BLOCK. Special attention to
MILLS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS, AND ALL
ENGINEERING WORKS.

J. SHORT,
MERCHAND TAILOR.
Best material on hand. Perfect Fit
guaranteed.
CORNER 12TH ST. & ROSSER AVE.

A.F. & A.M., G.R.M.
The regular meeting night of Brandon Lodge,
No. 12, is held on the Tuesday prior or before fall
moon. Visiting brethren invited.
T. M. DAIRMID, W.M.,
T. H. TOWERS, Sec.

Merchants Bank

OF CANADA.
Capital, Paid up, \$5,700,000.
Reserve Fund, 1,150,000.
—0—0—

Head Office, Montreal.
—0—0—
President:—ANDREW ALLAN.
General Manager:—GEORGE HAGUE.
—0—0—

Branches in Ontario and Quebec:—
Belleville, Ottawa,
Berlin, Owen Sound,
Brampton, Perth,
Chatham, Prescott,
Galt, Quebec,
Gananoque, R. R. W.,
Hamilton, Stratford,
Ingersoll, St. John's, Que.,
Kincardine, St. Thomas,
Kingston, Toronto,
London, Sherbrooke, Que.,
Montreal, Windsor,
Napawan, Windsor.

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA:—
Winnipeg Emerson Brandon.
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Bankers in Great Britain.—The Clydesdale Bank
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Bankers in New York.—The Bank of New York
Bankers in St. Paul.—The First National Bank.
Bankers in Minneapolis.—The Security Bank of
Minnesota.

BRANDON BRANCH.
C. McKEITH, ACTING MANAGER.
This Bank transacts a General Banking Business.
Money received on deposit and current rate of
interest allowed.
Drafts issued payable to all parts of Canada
and the United States and Sterling Drafts issued
available at all points in Great Britain.
Highest rate paid for Sterling Drafts and Let-
ters of Credit.
Particular attention paid to collections for
Banks and private parties.

FOR SALE.
A SAW MILL RIG, complete, 25 horse power
Machine and Boiler. Apply to
S. GREIG, Brandon.

Municipality of SIFTON.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a BY-
LAW to raise the sum of FOUR THOU-
SAND DOLLARS, by the issue of debentures to
that amount, for the purpose of such a 10 c. c.
structure of a Bridge over Plum Creek, and also
a bridge over the Pipestone River, and other
Public Works, has been submitted to the Council
of the Municipality of Sifton and that a vote of
the Ratepayers entitled to vote thereon will be
taken on the 25th day of September next, at
Leitch's store, Grissold, Sandhurst School House,
and Bellevue Post Office, under the provisions of
"The Manitoba Municipal Act, 1883."
The said By-Law provides that he said debentures
shall be payable in 20 years, with interest
at eight per centum per annum, payable yearly,
and that the amount to be levied in each year
shall be Three Hundred and Ninety Dollars for
Interest and Sinking Fund for repayment of
principal.
The whole existing debt of the Municipality is
at present nil. The amount of its rateable prop-
erty according to the last revised assessment
roll is \$457,740.90, and the rate on the dollar to be
levied this year, according to the last rate struck
is 4 mills.
The said By-Law, or a true copy thereof, is on
file, and can be seen at the office of the under-
signed until the day of taking said vote.
The further consideration of the By-Law, after
the taking of said vote, is fixed for the 27th
day of September next, at the Council Room of the
Municipality of Sifton, (Labourers' Hall, Oak
Lake), at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon.
Dated this 13th day of August, A.D. 1884.
W. G. KNIGHT,
Clerk of the Municipality of Sifton.

The Weekly Mail

Is published every Thursday in time for the
mail leaving Brandon that day, and will contain
full telegraphic and market reports and a full
summary of all local, Provincial and Dominion
news and carefully written editorials upon all
public questions.
Subscription, \$3.00 per year when paid in ad-
vance, and \$2.50 when not so paid.
ADVERTISING RATES.

Space.	1 year	6 mos.	3 mos.	1 mo.
1 Column	\$125.00	\$75.00	\$40.00	\$20.00
2 "	75.00	45.00	25.00	12.00
3 "	50.00	30.00	15.00	8.00
4 "	35.00	20.00	10.00	5.00
1 inch	12.00	7.00	4.00	2.50

4th. above rates are quoted for Commercial Ad-
vertising; all other advertising, such as legal
Notices, By-Laws, Sales, etc., charged at the rate
of 12 cents per line for first insertion, and 8 cents
per line for each subsequent insertion. The first
part of an inch in width of one column.
No notice inserted under "local" heads in read-
ing matter, 10 cents per line each insertion.
No private and no advertisements discontinued
till all arrears are paid.

C. CLIFFE,
Editor and Publisher.

SHORTHAND INSTRUCTION:

Pittman's Phonography by Mail.
W. G. KNIGHT, Oak Lake, Manitoba.

MONEY TO LOAN.
MANITOBA INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.
Loans on improved farms rapidly pushed through.
Charges in date.
W. L. AINS, Winnipeg, Manager.
SIFTON & SIFTON, Solicitors, &c., Brandon.
Office, Cor. 4th Street and Rosser Ave.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MARBLE WORKS

S. RAYMER & CO.,
Are prepared to manufacture all kinds of
HEADSTONES, MARBLE & GRANITE
MONUMENTS.
On the shortest notice. The lowest designs fur-
nished on application.
All stones set up within a reasonable distance
free of charge.
First-Class Work guaranteed.
Works:—One Door North of Graham & Flumer-
felt's Shoe Store.
Main Street, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.
J. D. BOWLEY,
AGENT FOR BRANDON AND COUNTY.

T. LEE & CO.

Importers and manufacturers of all kinds
Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Bridles, Whips, etc.
SATCHELS AND VALISES
of all kinds.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO RE-
PAIRING TRUNKS.
Oxen and Horses' Outfit
Trunk Locks and Keys always on hand.
SIXTH STREET, NEAR ROSSER AVE.

HELLYAR BROS.,

FIRE, LIFE
AND MARINE
INSURANCE AGENTS.
CUSTOMS BROKERS,
Money to Loan
on homesteads and all good farm and improved
property. Patents secured and Pre-emptions
paid.
OFFICE: ROSSER AVE.,
Near 6th Street.
A. B. HELLYAR. W. H. HELLYAR.

Money to Loan.
MANITOBA
Mortgage and Investment Co.
(LIMITED)
CAPITAL \$2,500,000.
LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.
Hos. C. P. Brown, M.P.P., Minister of Public
Works, Esq., Manager, Bank of Montreal,
Winnipeg.
A. F. Eden, Esq., Land Commissioner, Man.
and N. W. Railway Company.
A. W. Ross, Esq., M.P.
R. H. Hunter, Esq., Winnipeg.
W. Heister, Esq., German Consul, Winnipeg.
This Company has been formed exclusively for
the purpose of lending money on the security of
Real Estate in Manitoba.
Advances made on the security of farm and
city property at lowest current rates.
HEAD OFFICE:—Hargrave Block, 336,
Main Street, Winnipeg.
H. R. MORSON, Manager.

DALY & COLDWELL,
BARRISTERS, &c.,
Agents for BRANDON.

WANTED

BY A MAN AND WIFE, the Care of a Farm,
where opportunities would be available,
for the purpose of lending money on the security of
Real Estate in Manitoba.

CITY COUNCIL.

When the roll was called Monday evening,
A. de Lee, Adams, Cameron, Hagles, Burke,
Durst and Sifton, answered to their names.
The Mayor occupied the chair.
Minutes read and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.
From T. B. Murdock asking refund of
license for billiard table. Sent to commit-
tee.
From same saying the city was liable on
the license for the amounts unpaid on
the estimate of the architect. Sent to spec-
ial committee.

From Acton Burrows referring to city
assessment.
Petition of R. P. Mulligan and others ask-
ing a reduction of licenses as follows:

Greens.....\$150.
Wholesale.....\$150.
Tavern.....\$100.
Sawm.....\$150.
Hotel.....\$100.

On Motion a delegation of hotel men pre-
sent were allowed to be heard, when D. C.
McKinnon was heard in favor of a reduction.
The Mayor explained the reason for the
increase of fees was because after the first of
October there would be but five or six li-
censes granted for hotels in the city. The city
had to retain its revenue, and the few who
might get them could afford to pay higher
fees.

The petition was sent to License and Po-
lice Committee.

REPORT FROM AUDITORS.
That the city clerk be furnished with a
man badge and key regular reports.
That annexed accounts be paid.
R. A. Cox,.....\$7.35.
W. W. Wilson,.....\$4.25.
J. H. Brown,.....\$2.00.
What Robinson Bros. better be paid.
That pay sheet of \$34 be paid.
That the council paint trees and fences the
road crossing Mr. Arthur's place. Report
adopted.

In committee of the whole the following
matters were disposed of:
Andrews and Campbell's letter as to grave-
lots, provoked a discussion.
Finally referred to auditor to ascertain
whether the city was liable for the value of
lots when first broken on or at the present
time.

From Imperial Bank asking payment of
\$23.50 cost of exchange on debenture monies.
Ordered to be paid.
Account of city chamberlain for sundry
disbursements ordered paid.

Account of Lang, \$4.20. Passed.
Jas. T. W. Kirkpatrick,.....\$1.00.
C. Cliffe,.....\$17.10.
Saw,.....\$5.20.
Mrs. Hewitson,.....\$12.00.
J. A. Smart,.....\$3.75.

A. J. Adams wanted instructions as to what
assistance he should render Mrs. McArthur,
a destitute circumstance.
To aid, Cameron, Ald. Adams and Mrs.
Campbell was making an effort to secure
friends independent of the city to take her to
Ontario.

On motion of Ald. Sifton, the names of
Ald. Kavanagh and Clement Smith were
struck off the Finance Committee owing to
absence and that the names of Alds. Moor
and Adams replace them.

The opinion of city solicitor re hose tower
was sent to a special committee.
Adams and Sifton, that the city solicitor
be furnished with sufficient funds to pay into
court in suit re hose tower. Carried.

The chairman of the Water and Light was
instructed to see after repair of roof on the
City Hall.

A by-law to borrow \$4,000 from the Im-
perial Bank was duly passed.

THE CROPS.

VIRIDEN.
VIRIDEN, Sept. 15.—About half the
wheat crop is still out in the shock.
No damage has been done to crops,
although the rain has somewhat
softened the wheat. Threshing com-
menced about ten days ago with very
good results. Average yield of wheat,
between 28 and 29 bushels; oats, 55
to 60.

SIDNEY.
SIDNEY, Sept. 15.—The largest
part of the crops in this vicinity is
still unsaved. Not much damage
done yet by late rains. No thresh-
ing done yet. Wheat will average
about thirty bushels, oats forty and
barley thirty-five bushels per acre.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Sept. 15.—
But a small portion of the crops in
this district is either threshed or
stacked, the recent rains having kept
back the work up to the present
time. No damage has been done,
since the hail-storm a short time
ago, which damaged the crops north
of here. The probable yield of wheat
per acre is about 35 bushels, oats,
60; barley, 40 to 50; potatoes, fair
crop.

QU'APPELLE.
QU'APPELLE, Sept. 15.—The grain
in this vicinity is about half harvest-
ed, and will be saved if the weather
does not continue too wet. Wheat
yield, 30; oats, 40 bushels per acre.
Threshing not commenced.

BRANDON.

BRANDON, Sept. 15.—Over one-
quarter of the crops in the field. No
frost. The rain will soften the wheat
should it continue. Little damage
has been done yet. Several thousand
bushels have already been bought
here for export and local use at
seventy-five to eighty cents. Thresh-
ing is interrupted by the rain.
Average per acre, wheat, 25; oats,
60; barley, 35.

CHATER.

CHATER, Sept. 15.—About three-
quarters of the crops cut in this vic-
inity, and the most of it is still in
the shock. No damage reported as
yet. The weather is very unfavor-
able for harvesting. Wheat will
average about 25 bushels per acre;
oats, 60 bushels per acre; barley, 35
bushels per acre.

OAK LAKE.

OAK LAKE, Sept. 15.—There has
been about one quarter of the grain
saved from the rains. No damage
reported done by frosts. If the rains
do not continue longer than to-day
the grain will suffer but very little.
Threshing commenced last Monday.
Average yield, 30 bushels per acre.

GRISWOLD.

GRISWOLD, Sept. 15.—About one-
quarter of the wheat and one-third
of the others still unsaved. The
crops are ripening very slowly on
account of the cold wet weather. It
has been raining continuously for 24
hours. Not much damage has been
done to standing grain on account of
being too green. Threshing has not
commenced yet.

CARBERRY.

CARBERRY, Sept. 15.—The wheat is
nearly all cut, but very little stacked,
owing to the very unfavorable state
of the weather. Our most reliable
farmers report no damage to the
crops from any cause as yet. Thresh-
ing not yet commenced, therefore
can say nothing definite as to the
yield, but it is supposed it will be
large. No oats of any account cut
in this vicinity. The weather still
continues unfavorable being cloudy
and showery.

STORM AND FLOOD.

Great Losses Throughout Northwest Wisconsin.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 13.—Northwest
Wisconsin has suffered to the ex-
tent of nearly two million dollars by
the storms of last week and the
resulting floods. The water is fall-
ing in the Eau Claire and Chippewa
Rivers and the streets of Eau Claire
and Chippewa Falls are becoming
passable without the aid of boats.

At the former city fully 500 dwell-
ings have been swept away or
wrecked and 2,000 people are de-
pendent on their neighbors who live
on high ground for shelter and food.

Relief committees have been or-
ganized and hundreds of people are
being fed in the court house and
Gospel tent of the Young Men's
Christian Association, while most of
the destitute are being taken care of
in private. The losses of the Chicago
Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway
Company by bridges washed away
and track moved will foot up \$550,-
000, while the loss to the city of Eau
Claire will be equally large.

Business is paralyzed in the city.
Merchants are plying back and forth
rescuing articles. The river is full
of logs and floating debris. Every-
one contiguous to the river banks
are losers, and many of those inland
also. Only one life has been lost—
a man named Ehler was drowned
while trying to save his wife, who
was sick in bed.

At Chippewa Falls the water has
fallen six feet during the past twenty
four hours. From the city side five-
teen buildings were carried away,
and from the south side twenty. The
city will immediately commence the
reconstruction of the bridges. The
bridges through the country, with-
out hardly an exception, have been
carried away.

The loss will be not less than one
million dollars. The losses to lum-
bermen in both cities cannot yet be
estimated, as many million feet of
logs have been carried away by the
breaking of dams and booms, and
from the debris coming down with
the current it is evident that the
destruction in this direction must
have been great.

WHEAT RUST AND MILDEW.

On the relationship of wheat rust and mildew—a much disputed point—Dr. Plowright, of Norfolk, Eng., has contributed to the *Mark Lane Express* a full account of his discoveries in the spring and summer of last year. He says that there are two varieties of rust, one comparatively harmless, *Uredo rubro-pera*; the other very mischievous, *R. horrida*. From observations he has found that these have three stages, namely, cluster-dup, rust and mildew. The mildew stage of early rust does so little harm that it is passed wholly unnoticed. The rust stage *Uredo rubro-pera* attacks wheat and barley, so, also, does the mildew stage, *Puccinia rubro-pera*. The early rust comes in the spring, and has been abundant in England this season. This spreads over the greater part of the leaf, but is best developed on the under surface, and is seen as a yellow powder covering pin-head-sized spots, and it turns black in a few weeks.

The mildew proper, *Puccinia graminis*, is preceded, about the end of June, by spots, larger and fewer than the former, which, unlike the early rust, break through the cuticle of the oat and stem, every spot developing into mildew. This is the variety from which Australian wheat suffers so severely. The first, or cluster-dup stage, comes in the barley in England, but this plant does not exist in Australia, and the source of its reproduction there the Doctor does not state. This differential diagnosis of the rusts and mildew is evidently of great practical importance to wheat and barley-growers.

SOME CAUSES OF BAD FLOUR.

The general belief among the masses of people to-day is that millers are to blame altogether for so much bad flour. But those who have given the subject their careful attention find that nine farmers out of every ten are the chief cause themselves; and we frequently hear the remark, that flour ain't as good now as it was fifteen and twenty years ago. I too, agree with them to a certain extent; but what is the cause of this inferior flour? First, let us take a common sense view of the matter. Do the farmers to-day take the pains with their wheat that they did fifteen or twenty years ago? I answer no. Some may wish to know the difference, so I will explain: Then the farmer let his wheat grow thoroughly ripe before cutting—put from ten to twelve sheaves in a shock, let it cure out, and then stacked it and let it go through a sweat before thrashing. Thus the grain was thoroughly matured and in its natural state. But now we find farmers (and plenty of them) who cut their wheat entirely too green, and often just after a rain, before the wheat has dried off—the it up in this condition, and put from fifteen to thirty bundles in a shock, and as is often the case, thrash before it is dry or had time to go through its proper process; then take it to the mill and expect a choice grade of flour, and if they fail to get it, swear the miller is of no account, or else cheated him out of his wheat; and all the time the wheat should have been left in the straw to thoroughly mature. Now, this is a common occurrence, and a growing evil on the part of most farmers. There is no doubt but that wheat will dry out more in the straw in five days, than it will in ten or fifteen days in the bulk; and moreover, such a grade of wheat will not command a good price, because it is shrivelled, dark, and musty; and all the improved mill machinery and gradual reduction systems in the world cannot turn out a good grade of flour from such wheat.—*Frederic (Va.) Herald*.

THE WHEAT SMUT.

"There is no doubt," says Chief-Inspector Drake, of this city, "that there has been a considerable increase of smut in wheat this year, and it is chiefly found in the grain arriving by the Northwestern and Chicago & St. Paul R.R.s. The smut is found among really fine wheat, in fact a great deal of what is classed No. 3 or rejected would have been graded No. 2 but for smut."

"How does smut effect the wheat?"

"Well, as long as the smut balls remain whole it is easy to get them blown out of the wheat, as they are lighter, but if the balls once break they scatter a sooty dust around which adheres chiefly to the germ end of the wheat berry, giving it a dirty tawny appearance, which any amount of brushing and cleaning cannot remove. The diseased kernel of the wheat is said to be the origin of the smut-bail, but be that as it

may, it grows in the head of wheat the same as the regular berry, maturing to smut instead of wheat."

"Does smut give any peculiar taste to wheat?"

"Decidedly. If you chew a few grains of wheat in which there is smut you will feel a distinct smothering sensation in the mouth and throat, but it is the smell more than the taste which is characteristic. It is just like the smell of codfish."

"Can wheat with much smut in be turned to any practical account?"

"Yes; it will be bought by millers and, after a good deal of scouring in the mills, be turned into low grades of flour."

El. Norton, of the Norton's Mills, inquired Inspector Drake's statements. "There is," said he, "a good deal of smut in the wheat from South Minnesota and Iowa this year, and a little in that from Nebraska. Some samples that I have seen are unfit for any commercial purpose."

"How does smut effect flour?"

"Just the same as if you were to pour so much lamp-black into it. The more you attempt to rub and clean it the worse you make it."

"What is your theory about smut?"

"Well, I consider it originates from the degenerate wheat berry, because I have seen within the same husk both smut and part of the white kernel."

Mr. Norton hereupon produced several samples of good wheat, from which he picked out several balls of what he termed smut. They resembled wheat in every particular, even to the crease. On being bruised most of the balls were found to contain a soft, brownish-black dust, while a few contained not only the so-called smut, but also distinct remains of the white kernel. The samples of smut shown at Inspector Drake's office were much more nearly round than these, and showed, as far as could be observed, no distinct crease and gave out when bruised a uniform impalpable black powder. This would indicate that perhaps some of the samples were really the genuine smut, which is believed to be a parasitic growth in the ear of the wheat, and that others were perhaps simply degenerated wheat berries.

Mr. Norton described the smell of smut as resembling that of stale codfish. It was not, he said, the smell or the taste that had any drawback to the flour, but the impossibility of bringing the flour to a good color. Smutty wheat when ground produced flour of a dull, bluish, leaden color, which when mixed with water was a good deal like blacking. Smut, after an absence of seven or eight years, began to show itself again last year, and this year had increased tremendously. He would rather have musty than smutty wheat to deal with.

...
A MURDERER CONFESSES.
The Story of a Cruel Double Tragedy in Missouri.
SAVANNAH, Mo., Sept. 10.—Oliver Bateman, in his confession as to the killing of the young McLaughlin girls, says he was at home when the girls went there. He saw them go into the woods to pick hazel nuts and followed them within fifteen minutes.

They were near the edge of a cornfield when he came up with them. While talking with them he saw Henry Knappenbeyer pass. He then induced the children to go further into the cornfield, and while the eldest was talking in front of him he shot her with a 22 calibre ball, and when she turned around he shot her with a 32 calibre killing her instantly.

The smallest girl started to run, when he followed and caught her. She begged so hard for him to let her go that he came near doing so, but knowing that she would tell he followed and caught her again, threw her down and cut her throat. It was 15 or 20 minutes after Knappenbeyer passed before he shot the oldest girl.

After killing the youngest girl, he went back to his first victim and outraged her and mutilated her person to create the impression that it was the deed of a crazy man. He relates that the eldest girl said nothing at all when he shot her and that he held his hand over the mouth of the youngest to prevent her cries being heard. He says after all these horrible occurrences he went to the creek, washed himself, threw the knife into the creek and went home.

When the father of the girls came to his house enquiring for them, he wanted to do and help to search for them, but his relatives would not let him because they thought he was ill.

The fiend declares that he was induced to confess owing to the circumstantial manner in which Henry

Knappenbeyer has accused him of the crime.

HE NEVER GOT DRUNK ANY MORE.

A young wife in Michigan has just settled in her new home. All seemed fair and promising, for she did not know her husband was a drunkard. But one night he came home at a very late hour, and much the worse of liquor. When he staggered into the house his wife was very much shocked, told him he was sick and must lie down at once, and after a moment or two he was comfortably on the sofa in a drunken sleep. His face was a reddish purple, and altogether he was a pitiable looking object.

The doctor was sent for in haste, and mustard applied to the patient's feet and hands. When the doctor came and felt his pulse and examined him, and found he was only drunk he said:

"He will be all right in the morning."

But the wife insisted that he was very sick, and that severe remedies must be used.

"You must shave his head and apply blisters," she urged, "or I will send for some one who will."

The husband's head was accordingly shaved close, and blisters applied.

The patient lay all night in a drunken sleep, and notwithstanding the blisters were eating into his flesh it was not till near morning that he began to beat about, disturbed by pain.

About daybreak he awoke in the most uncomfortable consciousness of blistered agonies.

"What does this mean?" he said, putting his hand to his bandaged head.

"Lie still; you mustn't stir," said his wife, "you've been sick."

"I am not sick,"

"Oh, yes you are; you have the brain fever. We have worked with you all night."

"I should think you had," groaned the poor victim. "What's the matter with my feet?"

"They are blistered."

"Well, I'm better now; take off the blisters, do," he pleaded piteously.

He was in a most uncomfortable state, his head covered with sores, and his feet and hands still worse.

"Dear," he said, groaning, "if ever I should get sick in this way again don't be alarmed and send for a doctor, and above all, don't blister me again."

"Oh, indeed I will! All that saved you were the blisters. And if you have another such spell I shall be more frightened than ever; for the tendency, I am sure, is apoplexy, and from the next attack you are likely to die unless there are the severest measures used."

He made no further defense. Suffice to say he never had another attack.—*Globe* Censor.

A GIGANTIC DEFACTION.

National Bank of New Jersey Robbed of a Million Dollars.

SUICIDE OF THE PRESIDENT.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 8.—The examination of the books of the National Bank of New Jersey, up to Saturday night showed a deficit of \$235,000. Cashier Hill's stealings aggregate \$196,000, and \$39,000 is due to the bank from President Ruyon. The examination, however, is not completed, and it is believed the deficiency will be much larger. The directors have not made thorough examinations of the bank's condition for two years. At the annual meetings, Hill would bring in the securities, spread them out in neat packages, and as one of the directors checked off Hill would say, "Here is the securities," and the bundle would be put away again, Hill's word as to the contents of the packages not being questioned.

President Mahlon Ruyon, of the National Bank of New Jersey, cut his throat in the water closet at the bank this morning. He used a small knife. The excitement is great.

A later dispatch says:—Bank Examiner Shelly has discovered a deficit of over a million in surplus cash and securities. Ira Van Hook's estate is practically ruined. Hill was custodian of the estate, and made away with securities valued at \$19,000. Over \$39,000 worth of securities belonging to G. B. Adrian's estate are missing. Ruyon had \$60,000 in Government bonds. Hill had negotiated for the sale of these, and consummated the same three days before his death. Ruyon knew nothing of Hill's doings, trusting him implicitly. A crash in Wall street in May last took the bulk of

Hill's steadings. Ruyon, although popular, was ignorant of financing. He was a willing tool in the hands of the designing cashier. At 9:45 Ruyon drove to the bank, accompanied by his two young daughters. "Good bye papa," said Julia the eldest, as Ruyon descended. "I hope all will be well." "If you do not see me before night," he responded, "tell mamma I will stick to the bank." Twenty minutes later he sent Chief Fitzgerald, who was in charge of the bank, for a copy of the New York Times, in which the story was told of his complicity in the bank's downfall. Seizing the paper he went to the room occupied by the organizing directors, and began to read. A deadly pallor spread over his face, and he exclaimed, "My God! what will my children say?" Passing a handkerchief over his brow, he threw the paper into the lap of Professor Stoddard, and exclaiming himself, went to the toilet room. A minute later the sound of a fall was heard. The directors rushed to the closet, and discovered the body of Ruyon on the floor, blood oozing from

A Gaping Wound.

in his throat. Determined on suicide he had also cut his wrists deeply, the blood spouting against the wall and ceiling. The thousands of people outside were horrified. "Shall we raid the bank?" was the question which agitated the depositors. Farmers from the country joined the throng and shouted for their money. The police flanked the street and with difficulty quelled the rising disturbance. At 1:20 one of the directors Johnson Letson, was reported dead. An investigation revealed the fact that he had become exhausted on account of the strain on his nerves. He was a heavy stock holder and had deposited trust funds. Charlie Davis clerk of the bank, who had been reported dead was found alive. "My whole life was bound up in Hill," he said, trembling violently. "And when he went off, I thought I might as well follow him." (Hesitatingly.) "What do you know about this trouble?" he was asked. The question startled him, and he fell to the pavement in a faint. He was picked up and carried home by the police. The scene at the bank beggars description. Blood had flowed from the room out upon the marble floor, staining it for a distance of four feet. "My God," exclaimed director Stoddard, "The whole city will go under, the city debt is now nearly \$2,000,000, and the bank holds its paper. The savings bank has gone under, and we have their capital."

THE CHOLERA'S MARCH.

Terrible Ravages of the Disease in Italy.

NAPLES, Sept. 10.—During 24 hours there have been 800 fresh cases of cholera and 300 deaths in this city. The town presents a gloomy aspect.

Images of saints with acolytes bearing lighted tapers formed the head of a procession through the street, who invoked the help of the Virgin. A large crowd assembled outside the church of San Gennaro in consequence of the report that the Virgin Mary had descended upon the altar and bestowed her blessings upon the people.

There is a complete break down here on the part of the authorities in relation to help for cholera victims owing to the want of medical comforts and stretchers. The sick are left abandoned in the streets and no measures are or can be taken to remove the dead.

A FARMER'S EXPERIENCE.

The Life of an Eastern Canadian Settler in Manitoba.

A gentleman who is well-known in Montreal and Toronto, Mr. Donald McEwen, who left an influential position in the older provinces in order to begin life with his family in Manitoba, writes in glowing terms about Brandon and the country around it. He says: "I bought a half section on the Grand Valley side of the Assiniboine, four miles from the town; that was on the 10th of May. On the same day I had two teams of my own at work ploughing. I then hired six teams, and in twelve days I had 80 acres ploughed and seeded. Then I commenced on the other half and put about 30 acres of that in crop. I have bought the latter since and have now the whole of Section 14, Range 19, Township 11 (see map). To sum up I have PLOUGHED THIS SUMMER ABOUT 175 ACRES

in all and hope to have 200 in crop for 1885. My friends consider that I have done, in the short time I have been at it, something which has not many parallels in the annals of Man-

itoba farming. Although I was late in beginning, the season has been most favorable, and I confidently look for a good return even in the first year. All I have to fear now (he writes in July) is early frost, and it has been demonstrated that people imagined. The best crops I have seen this season have sprung from frozen wheat, and some that was very badly frozen, such as barley, has come up all right."

THE CHOLERA IN MANITOBA. This season is going to be something immense. I happen to know of a man who had not a single case of cholera last year, who will this year in the wheat of 2200 acres on the Assiniboine. * * * One must summer in Manitoba to see that the old-fashioned way is going to be quite as profitable as the new Northwest farmer's. The Assiniboine is to the Chisle, a matter of not more so.

As to the life on the frontier, I have ploughed a fine crop of corn, potatoes, turnips, mangels, etc., etc. I have done more at that than I have done in any other way. But one is never troubled with a serious illness after a year spent at either.

BRANDON BATH HOUSE.

H. VIERER has the honor to inform the public that he has opened a bath house at 1114 Main Street, Brandon, Manitoba, and will be open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Admission 25 cents. H. Vierer.

BABY.

Can be kept quiet and comfortably in a cradle. The cradle is made of wood and is very light and easy to move. It is also very strong and durable. The cradle is made in England and is of the best quality. The cradle is made in England and is of the best quality. The cradle is made in England and is of the best quality.

FARM for Sale or Rent.

BEING North half Section 22, Township 11, Range 19, Assiniboine River, 10 miles from Brandon, Manitoba. The farm is 160 acres in all, and is very fertile. It is also very well watered. The farm is made in England and is of the best quality. The farm is made in England and is of the best quality.

HAIR DESTROYER.

ALEX. ROSS'S DEPENDABLE REMOVAL of the hair, neck, and arms, one day only. The hair is removed by a special process, and is not painful. The hair is removed by a special process, and is not painful. The hair is removed by a special process, and is not painful.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Western Division.

TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after June 1, 1885, trains will run as follows: Going South: 7:30 a.m. from Winnipeg to Brandon; 10:30 a.m. from Brandon to Winnipeg; 1:30 p.m. from Winnipeg to Brandon; 4:30 p.m. from Brandon to Winnipeg. Returning North: 7:30 a.m. from Brandon to Winnipeg; 10:30 a.m. from Winnipeg to Brandon; 1:30 p.m. from Brandon to Winnipeg; 4:30 p.m. from Winnipeg to Brandon.

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SPECIAL SERVICE.

Manitoba Pacific Railway Company, Ltd. will run a special train from Winnipeg to Brandon, Manitoba, on the 10th of September, 1885. The train will leave Winnipeg at 10:30 a.m. and arrive in Brandon at 4:30 p.m. Admission 25 cents. H. Vierer.

Train from Winnipeg to Brandon, Sept. 10, 1885.

JOHN M. WILSON, Agent.

W. M. WILSON, Agent.

W. M. WILSON, Agent.

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A New Discovery.

One of the professors at the University of Toronto, who has been engaged in a series of experiments on the subject of the influence of the mind on the body, has discovered that a great deal of the energy which is expended in the act of conveying information to the mind, is expended in the act of conveying information to the body. This discovery is of great importance, as it shows that the mind and the body are not separate entities, but are united in a single organism. This discovery is of great importance, as it shows that the mind and the body are not separate entities, but are united in a single organism.

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Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Immigration Station, Medicine Hat, North-West Territory," will be received at the office of the undersigned until 10 o'clock a.m. on the 20th day of September, 1884, for the construction of the Immigration Station at Medicine Hat, North-West Territory. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, or at the office of the undersigned, or at the office of the undersigned.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Aug. 29th, 1884.

Notice to Contractors

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Drill Hall, Winnipeg, Man.," will be received at the office of the undersigned until 10 o'clock a.m. on the 20th day of September, 1884, for the construction of the Drill Hall at Winnipeg, Man. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, or at the office of the undersigned, or at the office of the undersigned.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Aug. 29th, 1884.

Notice to Contractors

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Post Office, Brandon, Man.," will be received at the office of the undersigned until 10 o'clock a.m. on the 20th day of September, 1884, for the construction of the Post Office at Brandon, Man. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, or at the office of the undersigned, or at the office of the undersigned.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Aug. 29th, 1884.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon, on 20th September, 1884, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, once per week each way, between

Post Office Inspectors' Office,
Winnipeg, 11th August, 1884.

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Perfect Fits.

THE Subscriber, to better enable him to retain a high well-earned reputation as a successful

Merchant Tailor

Is moving into his
NEW SHOP.
On ROSSER AVE.
Next to Dr. Fleming's Drug Store.

Where he has every facility for treating his Customers, handsomely. He has in a large supply of the best materials from the Eastern Markets.

SPRING & SUMMER WEAR.
Bought for Cash, and is giving his Patrons the benefits of his opportunities.

REMEMBER.
He makes nothing but the Best Fitting Suits, out of the Best Materials, at the lowest living profits.

L. STOCKTON,
Pioneer Tailor.

The CLUB STABLE

TWELFTH STREET, BRANDON.

The above splendid building is now open as a livery, feed and sale stable. It is most conveniently situated between Ross and Princess Avenues, directly opposite the Brandon Club House. Every kind of horse, new harness, buggy, etc., always on hand and for sale. Horses and drivers bought and sold on commission.

One of the SOUTHERN PLUM CREEK STAGS. Passengers booked through to the Turtle Mountains at lowest rates. Feeding done in all parts of the country.

JAMESON & KIRCHHOFFER, Props.
FRANK A. TAMBLIN, Manager.

BRANDON ENGINEERING WORKS.

All kinds of Machinery promptly repaired.

BLACKSMITHING

In all its Branches.

CHILD & TIMEWELL,

Cor. 9th St. and Princess Ave.

IMPERIAL BANK

CANADA.

Capital, \$1,500,000.
SURPLUS, \$280,000.

Branches in Manitoba—Winnipeg and Brandon.

BRANDON BRANCH,

ROSSER AVENUE.

Transacts a general banking business. Bills of exchange purchased. Money transferred to points in Canada by draft or telegraph. Collections payable at outside points receive prompt attention. Deposits received at current rates of interest.

Correspondents for Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North America, Bank of Toronto, Dominion Bank, Bank of Hamilton, Quebec Bank, Standard Bank of Canada.

A. JUKES, Manager.

LIVERY FEED AND SALE STABLE.

ROSSER AVENUE, BETWEEN 5th and 6th STS., BRANDON, MAN.

GOOD RIGS
Both single and double, and the best horses in Brandon to be had at all hours, and at reasonable rates. Special arrangements for commercial travellers.

Excursion Rates to Toronto,

TEN (\$10) DOLLARS.

Would not be any greater inducement to the Public than the Bargains we are now offering, having come to the conclusion that we must have

MORE ROOM

For our Dry Goods. We purpose

Closing Out our Whole Stock of GROCERIES, CROCKERY AND HARDWARE,

At Cost and Less than Cost.

The Axe is laid to the root of the tree, and there will be no let up until the object is accomplished.

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

Or until the above is CLOSED OUT, we will give

GREAT REDUCTIONS

IN ALL Dry Goods, Carpets, Gents' Furnishings, Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE BARGAINS.

Call and See for yourself. Remember the Place.

THE FAMED TORONTO STORE,

CORNER SEVENTH STREET AND ROSSER.

SOVEREEN & JOHNSTONE.

TERMS SPOT CASH.

JUST RECEIVED AT

WHITEHEAD & WHITEHEAD'S STORE

BRANDON.

23 Crates H.H.D.'s Cases and Barrels of Fine China, White and Colored Granite Tea Sets, with a general stock of Delf Crockery and Glassware. Direct importation.

250 Pieces Fine Prints, extra value. 50 Pieces of Shirtings, Shirtings Cottonades and Ducks, with an immense stock of General and Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, and Clothing.

108 Half-Chest and Caddies of Fine Tea, carefully selected, fine flavor bought low, and will be sold cheap.

600 Pounds Fresh Turnip Seed, Carrot, Mangold, Onion, Garden and Flower Seeds, of all kinds, fresh and good.

2630 Pairs Boots and Shoes, Finest Goods, Latest Styles, and Best Value the Market can produce.

400 Kegs Finest Syrup. 115 Boxes Raisins, and 22,000 pounds, or One Car Load of Sugars, all of which are direct importations and Good Value.

We especially invite Merchants, Hotel Keepers, and all see our stock and compare prices.

We are agents for the Portage Milling Company. A full stock of their Celebrated Flour always kept on hand.

WE SELL TOO CHEAP TO GIVE CREDIT.

COME AND SEE.

WHITEHEAD & WHITEHEAD

H. CROSSLEY'S

Great CLEARANCE SALE.

The GREATEST BARGAINS ever offered in the City, in Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Lustras, Prints, Cottons, Ducks, Denims, and in fact everything in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Gents' Furnishings. Ready-Made Clothing, Straw and Felt Hats, Shirts, Ties, &c., also selling at greatly Reduced Prices.

A Large Stock of Boots & Shoes,

Going very Cheap.

The whole must be sold to make room for Fall Goods, which I expect to arrive early.

H. CROSSLEY, 9th Street.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

W. H. GARR, Prop.

DANIEL BROAD, Manager.

Brandon Weekly Mail,

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1884.

WHICH IS IT?

In the one column of its issue of the 9th inst., the Toronto Globe has the two following paragraphs as editorial:—The Minneton (N. B.) sugar refinery was operated last year at a loss of \$4,000. Sir Leonard should not permit the N. P. to neglect his friends in the East.

And—
“The question comes to this—Is the Northwest to be given a fair chance against Dakota and Minnesota, or is it to be handicapped that a few manufacturers may grow rich out of its necessities?”

Now, it is a fact that “a few manufacturers grow rich” out of protection, it is very bad proof that sugar refining is a losing game in Canada; and it is a fact that sugar refining is a losing game under protection, it is not a very good proof that a few manufacturers grow rich out of protection.

The Globe says that protection makes goods cheap and it makes them dear—a strange conclusion for even a Grit publication.

At the very moment the Globe is proving that Canadian manufacturers are producing sugar at ruinously low prices. The Winnipeg Sun, another Grit sheet, is publishing columns of editorials to show to its own satisfaction, at least, that sugars are much lower in Dakota than they are in Manitoba. In the game of dog and cat among the Grit prints, when the policy of the conservative party is at stake, it is a difficult matter to say whether it is the terrier or the bloodhound that will stand as the survival of the fittest.

HINTS FOR FARMERS.

The bad weather of the past two weeks and more, too, in unmistakable terms, the great necessity for mixed farming in this country, as a general pursuit, instead of such extensive wheat cropping. The general feeling is, that because Manitoba and the Northwest is far exceed the wheat growing country of the world, and as a great area of wheat can be grown at a less expense than mixed farming can be procured on, wheat growing should be carried on exclusively as the short way to wealth and fortunes. Men have come here with limited capital, and bent on making fortunes in a year or two, have taken up wheat growing exclusively as the speedy way to realizing their highest ambition.

The frost of the 7th of September last year proved unmistakably that this country may be liable to the exceptional injuries that, to late crops, are common to the whole of the wheat growing belt of North America and the rains of this year go but to confirm the conclusion. All crops that were insufficiently early to derive the benefit of the early rains and to receive their start in the early moisture occasioned by the first snowing from the ground, had the little covered stiffly to make good headway during the dry weather in June, and were harvested before there was any liability to the frosts or wet weather of the early fall. For such crops this has been an exceptionally favorable year, and for fields thus early sown there is always a certainty of success in Manitoba and the grain growing belt of the Canadian Northwest. Although it is prebable that not more than half the crops of the country were this year so favored, they embrace a sufficient area to produce a surplus of perhaps three millions of bushels for export—a showing in proportion to population, that has not been made by any other country on the face of the globe. It is safe to say that the entire agricultural population of the Canadian Northwest does not exceed 15,000, and when that population can raise successfully 20 bushels of wheat per capita for export, it is no rash conclusion they reside in a highly favored agricultural country, and these results can be realized year in and year out. We venture the assertion that sufficient ground was prepared last fall and sufficient wheat sown before the 10th of May last spring, to produce the results just named, and it is only the crops sown after that date, yes, after the 20th of May, on ground prepared in the spring, when the inclement weather of the last two weeks, if such it turns out to be, has fairly overcome.

If the results that are now apparent—a partial loss of crops, or none the contrary, it will only be the outcome of a policy directed by indifference. If the people of this country had sown but two-thirds of the area they have sown and that of the earliest moment, it is a moral certainty that would have been but little gain figured in the country either from the rain or any other natural cause and, the people would be better off.

This experience no matter how it may result teaches the necessity for more extensive stock raising and a greater interest in all the other branches of mixed farming. If the value of the time expended and the seed sown in the crops that are not likely to be successfully harvested, had been expended

in the purchase of cattle, sheep, pigs or poultry, although the profits might not be extensive they would be certain, and the producers would know just exactly, in making calculations, what they had to depend on. In any event annually growing experience shows that as an agricultural people we must go slower, in so far as cropping is concerned at least, and rest content with smaller areas of grain in the future. The great advantage of stock raising in addition to taking the place of an extra yield of cereals, is that they grow and produce results concurrently with our other natural productions. They may not open the way for so speedy a jump to fortune it is true, but they pave the way to certain success in this country that our forefathers did not begin to realize, in the eastern provinces.

One of the greatest mistakes of the past has arisen from false use of calculations. The farmer who gets in 100 acres of wheat calculates on 2,500 bushels at from 70 to 80 cents a bushel, and goes into debt accordingly. If bad weather overtakes the one half of the crop, he is likely to find himself in a predicament from which it will take him years to recover. If, instead, he sows but half that belt and raises more stock, because of making more moderate calculations he is certain to find himself better off in the end.

These facts lead us to the conclusion the C. P. R. ought to make some modification in their terms of improvements to actual settlers. It is apparent their demands are too extensive for the means of the average settler. There are some no doubt who have sufficient means to do all the cropping and breaking required of them in the specified time, but there are others who would make equally good citizens of the country, who are positively unable to comply with the terms. If first of making for years the ultimate, the company extended the time to six, or if four years be some definite business decision, it is to be a private business, it would pay a good deal better to let the company and much more so to the country. It would be the best for the company and for the settler and more easily sight by all concerned.

The sale of the controlling interest of the Toronto Globe, from Mr. Nelson, or Brindley, to Mr. McIntyre, of the C. P. R., at 40 cents on the \$2 gives the on-side world a practical idea of newspaper profits that ought under ordinary circumstances, to prove a benefit to the country press. We are continually, in canvassing for our country weekly, met with the statement, “Your paper is too dear, I can get the Toronto Globe or Toronto Mail, papers double its size, for \$1.00 a year; you must reduce your price if you want to get a good circulation and make money.” As a rule, we publish from 20 to 22 columns of reading matter a week, which for the year makes 1040 columns, more reading than can be got in any book or magazine for the same money, but the friends who would ask us to come into a paper with a Toronto weekly, cannot be made aware of the fact, with any reasonable argument. Well, the facts of our comparison are these. When the late Mr. Brown was alive he held a controlling interest in the Globe, or 51 out of 100 shares of stock at \$1,000 each, or \$51,000. This at his own passing into the hands of Mr. Nelson his brother-in-law, who in turn has sold it at 40 cents, for \$20,000, at a loss of \$30,000. Now, this is the way the \$1.00 newspapers of Canada pay, and the friend who would advise a country publisher—especially one of this country—to follow such a means of money making, must be a friend indeed. As a rule these large city papers, own dailies that are run at a profit, but it is in their weeklies, for which the publishers are eager to get a circulation at any price, there is a continual heavy leakage. These papers as a rule are owned by large corporations whose idea is to have a certain line of policy—politics or otherwise—obtain in the country, and to accomplish that end, the weeklies are circulated at any price, with a heavy weekly loss. The corporations appear to be satisfied if their end is achieved no matter what the outlay, but private individuals look for different results. While, for instance, we may be anxious to have the principles we weekly advocate prevail in the country, another aim which cannot be secondary is that our vehicle, our weekly paper, may prove a financial success. As we have said, the great impediment in the way of the success of country papers is the low price of the large city weeklies, and as the history of the Globe proves, any loss of a financial loss any country man will see the obstruction in the way of the country paper is none other—real in so far as the obstruction is concerned—but false as to financial responsibilities. These better established ought to prove more amenable to the country press, as they are argumentative to the man of reason, and appealing in character to the man of principle and reasonable discrimination.

AID FOR A HUMAN PROGRESS.

“Why don't you go West?” demanded the man, after telling a tramp that he had no small change, and could not respond to his appeal for aid. “I've been out there,” “Why didn't you stay?” “‘Cause I lost my all.” “What all did you have?” “A cigar,” said the old man, as he leaned back and wiped his forehead. “I went to the city with \$6,000 in cash. I went into the business of raising horses for the army. There was every show that I would clear \$10,000 the first year when a chemist knocked me phony, and after all the night.” “How was it?” “I had 23, 60 frogs on my farm, and every damned jumper got up and jumped over on another man's land.” “They did?” “D-d for a fact, and as I didn't brand a single one of them I couldn't identify my property. That's what broke me all up, and I've come East to see about getting up a machine to scratch a hog's back—something that will permit a hog to scratch himself. If you can spare me 10 cents to help me—” He got it without further explanation.—*Wall Street News.*

“What! Twenty-five cents a pound for sausages? Why, I can get 'em down at Schmidt's for 20 cents.” “Vell, den, you didn't yer?” “‘Cause Schmidt was out of 'em.” “Vell, my I vos out of 'em I sell 'em for twenty cents, den?” “If you ever think of marrying a widow,” said an anxious man to his neighbor, “select one whose mind is as clear as mine; for that is the only way to prevent her from throwing his memory into your face, and making annoying comparisons.” “Even that won't prevent it,” said the old lady, “she'll praise him by saying that hanging would be too good for you.”

To Stain Wood.

Apple, pear, and walnut wood, if fine grained, may be stained black by the following process. Boil in a glass jar, one ounce of ground gall-nuts, one of bay wood chips, and half an ounce each of iron-vitriol and crystals of verdigris. Filter while warm, and brush the wood over with this repeatedly. Dry and brush over with strong cold solution of acetate of iron, and dry. Repeat this several times, and finally dry in an oven at a moderate temperature, and oil or varnish.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

On Monday morning (says a Paris correspondent) a clerk applied to his superior for permission to be absent forty-eight hours on some family affairs, and received an affirmative answer. However, he did not appear during the whole of the week, and no one knew to what cause to attribute his absence. On the following Monday he reappeared at the regular hour.

“Well Monsieur,” demanded his superior, “why have you stayed away all the week?”

“You, sir,” replied the clerk, “gave me permission.”

“I gave you leave for forty-eight hours only, and not for six days.”

“I beg your pardon, sir,” answered the young man, “I have only taken the exact time which you granted me. We work here eight hours a day, and six times eight are forty-eight. I certainly had no occasion to ask your permission for the night, any more than for the hours I do not owe to the administration.”

Beer by the Gallon.

The *Journal of Applied Science* gives some detailed information as to the production of beer, the number of breweries, and the consumption of beer per head of the population in the different countries of Europe:

Country.	Population.	No. of Breweries.	Consumption per head.
Great Britain.....	1,050,000,000	26,214	34
Germany.....	90,000,000	23,940	22
Austria.....	25,000,000	2,448	74
France.....	18,000,000	2,900	23
Belgium.....	15,000,000	2,100	45
Denmark.....	2,000,000	450	9
Sweden.....	2,000,000	500	12
Switzerland.....	2,000,000	400	5
Norway.....	1,500,000	400	8

Of the 23,330 breweries in the German empire, Bavaria alone had, when the last returns were made, 6,524, while in Prussia the number of breweries has fallen from 10,000 to 7,246, though the quantity of beer brewed has not diminished. Berlin, which supplies nearly all the beer drunk in that city, had in 1876 only forty-nine breweries, but they were on so large a scale that they made, on an average, nearly 1,000,000 gallons each. The same is the case in Saxony, where the production of beer has trebled during the last forty years, while the number of breweries has diminished. Nearly a fourth of the Austrian beer is brewed in Bohemia, and the imports of beer continue to diminish, while the quantity exported is seven or eight times greater than it was twenty years ago.

ment remarks that, though he chooses to look upon our quarrel, as he calls it, in the light of a joke, I regard it as a serious matter.

Because you happen to be right about those detestable words “wonderous” and “overripe,” that is no reason why you should vilify my manuscript.

You may not be aware of it, but I took the gold medal for penmanship when I graduated at Posthaste Institute last year; and never before—although I have been writing for the New York press for over six months—have I had its legitimacy called in question. And I won't stand it! I demand from you my story, as the editor refuses to procure it for me. You shall no longer sneer at my “r's” and “s's” and “t's” and “b's.”

NOTE FROM COMPOSITOR TO ELLEN YORK. MADAM: I cannot return manuscript placed in my hands. I wish I could—how gladly I would return yours!

WHAT SHE DID AND SAID. Then I resolved to beat the lion in his den—go to the printing office, ask for Hugh Bassett, and, with a few preliminary sarcastic observations, request the return of “The Tragedy of Winona Dell.”

I went. The devil requested me to be seated while he called my enemy.

I prepared to meet him (hateful old thing with a terrible frown, when, to my great astonishment, instead of a hateful old thing, a tall, handsome young fellow, with sunny eyes, like blue spring violets, and hair that suggested buttercups and dandelions, advanced toward me.

It was he—and I said, “I beg pardon for the rude things I have written to you—and I hope you'll forgive me—and I'm sorry I wrote so badly, and I don't know how to punctuate, and—”

Good gracious! I didn't intend to say anything of the sort.

WHAT HE SAID. I stepped from my case, and a pretty, girlish face looked up at me with a frown that quickly melted away into a most bewitching smile.

Ellen York! I don't know why, but I knew her in a moment, and noted with a start, how poorly she was dressed—“the cold of a winter's press” had not filled her.

“I beg your pardon,” she said, in a sweet, low voice, raising a pair of the loveliest gray eyes to my face. And then she added, “I'm sorry I write so badly.”

“Don't mention it,” I stammered. “I didn't mean a word of it. I only wish I could set up your beautiful stories forever.”

And the “r's” and “s's” and “t's” and “b's” said the saucy, pretty, poor little girl.

“Are perfect,” I replied.

The proof I sent away that afternoon, a description on “Darwin and His Peculiar Theories,” was returned to me with the question, “What the deuce do you mean by placing ‘His York’s’ name as author of this article instead of Dr. Megathenor Biano?”

THE END OF IT. Married, April 10th, by the Rev. A. B. Coates, Ellen York to Hugh Bassett.

MARGARET EYERSON.

THE “BIG MUDDY.”

Some Facts Concerning a Very Peculiar River.

If the Missouri is not the broadest of the “beautifullest” river in America, writes a correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, it is certainly the most erratic, good-for-nothing, evil-intentioned, entirely unmanageable, devil-may-care river, not only in America but in the universe.

There are two things in particular which the Missouri seems to hate more than any other; these are steamboats and bridges. How many steamboats Captains have been killed outright, rendered partially insane, or made prematurely old by the vagaries, snags, sawyers and sand-banks of this vagabond river, never will be fully known. We once heard a steamboat Captain say at St. Louis that one voyage to the mountains and back was more trying to the constitution and temper than ten years at sea. The same individual said positively that unless gutta serena or indiarubber could be utilized as a material out of which to make steamboats the navigation of the Missouri would never be made to pay. The Missouri had been the financial ruin of this same Captain. Some years previously he made a venture to bring a cargo of assorted summer clothing to the Upper Missouri; he started for the mountains as soon as the ice left the river. He was an old and experienced navigator of the river, and thought he knew every twist and turn in it from Alton to Fort Benton, but, to use his own language, “The damned river weren't where it was the year before, nor nowhere near it. I was as big a fool as if I never had taken a boat to either side of the Mississippi. I ran into the bank where there was ten feet of water the year before, and I sailed in a good deep channel where I knew there had been small villages and eight smart of farms on my previous voyage. We done our best, however, for we and the owner were equally blundered in the venture. We were snagg'd no less than nine times a month; we sat up day and night and worked the crew half to death.”

Dangers of Childhood.

Childhood is the period during which the foundations of the physical structure are laid. It ends, at the age of about 15, with the completion of the permanent teeth. It is characterized by almost absolute dependence on the parents, and therefore the responsibility rests upon them whether the foundations of the superstructure shall be good or bad; and, indeed, whether there shall be any superstructure.

The fact that one-half of all who are born die within this period, while multitudes of adults find, when it is too late, fatal defects in the very ground-work of their constitutions, is a fearful witness against the competency of most parents for the care of children. What farmer would employ a hand that let one-half of all his calves, colts and lambs die?

In the matter of food, if milk fails the mother, how few mothers know what to give the child! How few know that many of the compounds sold as “infants' food” contain almost no food whatever! and that cow's milk, harmful when taken alone, is generally safe with a certain proportion of lime-water! How few mothers know that a good nurse would save almost any babe nursed by hand, and that is nearly as certain to be of choicest infantum! How many know that too protracted nursing will result in “rickets”? That over-eating all through childhood is a positive source of disease? and that, in case of most bowel complaints, a spare diet for a few days is better than all medicine?

In our climate, where the mercury ranges through 140 deg., and often varies between the extreme hot and cold, and violently, how little do mothers realize the importance of clothing nature with clothing and food, so that the internal temperature is held steadily at 98 deg. Do you know that a change of half a dozen degrees of the internal temperature, either way, is almost sure death?

The great mortality of children in summer is due mainly to heat. An abundance of woolen clothing alone can guard against the effects of the violent changes in the climate of autumn, and winter, and spring.

How few are aware that the infectious diseases which so ravage childhood are caused by careless exposure to the outdoors, or, if aware, are accordingly negligent.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

HOW THE WORLD WENT RIGHT ALONG—A FABLE.

A Bear, who had made himself believe that he had the worst luck of any animal in creation, was crawling through the woods one day when he met a Serpent, who inquired:

“Which way now, my friend?”

“I am going to find some spot where I can retire from the World. The World has not used me right, and in revenge I will desert it.”

“I wouldn't do that.”

“But I will. I can no longer trust anybody. I have been cheated, lied to and misused until I have no faith left. I will now retire within myself, and if any convulsion of Nature takes place the country must not blame me for it. I have borne all that one Bear can be expected to put up with.”

Bruin went his way until he found a lonely spot, and he then crawled into a hole and began listening for the Clock of Doom. It made him feel good to think that the World was turning full bottom side up because he had decided himself from sight and search, and he was determined not to yield until after several thousand terror-stricken people had come to him with tears in their eyes.

Much to Bruin's surprise the night passed like all other nights. No one appeared during the forenoon to plead with him, and the afternoon passed without an Earthquake or Tornado. He momentarily expected the advent of a crowd to plead with him to come back to the World and have faith and confidence, but the crowd didn't show up. After long and hungry night Bruin began to weaken. After much argument with himself, he crawled out of his den and was sneaking through the woods when he met a Hare.

“Is the world yet standing?” asked the Bear.

“Certainly, never more solid since I can remember.”

“And is any one searching for me?”

“Not that I know of.”

“Everything goes on just the same, eh?”

“Just the same.”

“And didn't you hear that I had lost all faith in human nature, and retired from the World?”

“Never heard a word of it. Tra-la, old man, I'm off.”

The Bear sat down on a thistle and thought the matter over for a few minutes, and then arose and made a long line for his usual haunts, telling every animal he met on the way that he had been off on a fishing excursion.

Moral: The cynic who flatters himself that he is revenging on the world by withdrawing his company forgets that he will be obliged to associate with himself.—*Detroit Free Press.*

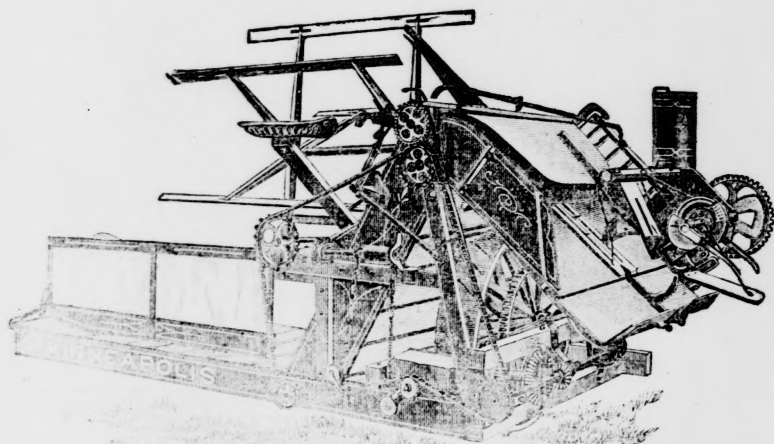
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A PLEASANT VISIT.

An English Lord Has Some Pleasant Things to Say of Us.

Lord Ronald Gower's Reminiscences—English and American Trades—People Compared—Hint to Young Englishmen.

Lord Ronald Gower, in his book, "My Reminiscences," speaks as follows of his experience while traveling in the United States: "If one entered a room in a club, or hotel, one was not met by those assembled with a 'What the dash is this person whom none of us know?' and what the dash does he here? sort of look; nor, if one entered into conversation with some one in a railway car or steamer, was one greeted with that truly British stare which, in this country of insular prejudices and arrogant assumption, conveys as plainly as words the question, 'What the dash do you mean by speaking to me without waiting for an introduction?' " "My experience has been in America that of a stranger, a stranger it is accorded readily, without condescension or fuss, that among them is little of the snobbish wish to appear to those we do not know as greater people than we really are, little of that disgusting patronage of manner that prevails in this country among the richer classes, and none of the no less disgusting cringingness of manner which as greatly prevails among our trades-people, and which makes me for one hesitate before asking my way in the streets of a well-dressed man, or entering a shop where one will (if known as a good customer) be received by a mouth-smiling mortal, all smiles and grimaces, who will think that he will more readily secure a purchaser by showing some article ordered by My Lord This or My Lady That. On the contrary, the New York tradesman or shopkeeper receives you with civility, but without any of that cringingness of manner which seems to me little less insulting than actual insolence; he will allow you to look as long as you like at any of the articles his shop may contain, and will be equally civil if you purchase or if you do not; but he will not rub his hands and contract his features into a leer, and if you were to show him your superiority of position by affecting to look down on him as being only a tradesman, he would probably show you that there is something more in being a citizen of a great republic than mere wealth; and that, although you may fancy yourself a superior being from not being a Republican or a shopman, he might be able to prove to you that one man is as good as another.

"I mixed thus with both classes, and spoke to all with whom I came in contact, and in no single instance did I meet with anything but perfect civility—the civility of equals, which is, after all, the truest. I admire with all my heart this great people, our brothers, who although we have for so many years presumed to treat them as poor relations, are in some respects far superior to ourselves. "I grant that the Americans we meet on the continent of Europe are often offensive in manner, and give a very unfavorable impression of their country both to foreigners and to Englishmen; but believe me, those are the exceptions. As a rule they are those who have inherited or made fortunes which they know not how to spend, and therefore have come over to the Old World, which they astonish with their vagaries and extravagances. But it would be most unjust to judge the American people by these units.

"I would wish every young Englishman of means—and especially of position—to visit the great country across the Atlantic, and to mix with that great people. He would learn more, by spending a few months in the states, of matters appertaining to humanity, and the ways of the world—not what Londoners call the world, but the real world of thought, of intellect, and of the future—than he could by passing a year at Oxford or Cambridge, or in the house of commons. A young French noble, having visited England toward the end of the ancient regime, on his return, being asked what he had learned in England, replied—'to think.' This might be the reply of one of our jeunesse doree after visiting the states."

California Mining Towns.

[San Francisco Chronicle.] All of the old California mining towns are in a decayed or decaying condition. In 1850 there stood an exceedingly lively town on a stream known as Mathews creek, a tributary of the Cosumnes, which "forty-niners" christened by the pretentious name of Aurum City. The country was full of cities in those early days. Beside Sacramento City, the county of Sacramento had a place toward its eastern line called Prairie City, which lasted till about 1850, and then vanished out of sight, since then out of memory. Folsom was originally called Granite City, and then granite, so named by Dr. L. Bradley, a gentleman whose enterprise created the first considerable mining canal in the state, drawing water from the north fork of the Cosumnes to the dry diggings around Diamond and El Mol Springs and old Weaver town, on Weaver flat. In 1850 the place known as Moravia (about three miles east of Granite), was as large a town as Folsom now is. At present it is a mere shadow of what it was.

In 1851 Aurum City contained a population of 1,200, and that, in those days, implied at least 1,500 active workers in the mines at an average earning of \$10 to an ounce per day to the worker. In 1856 Aurum was in the list of decayed towns, and ten years later it had "gone glimmering and the dream of things that were." Even the name of Mathews creek is now extinct, save in El Dorado county, where it constitutes an election precinct, or did a few years ago, and the Cosumnes is now the modern substitute for the ancient Maecumma river. Nobody from 1840 to 1854 called Placerville by any other name than Hangtown, which it earned at the hands of a mob and by and by exchanged for its present more euphonious name. Within a radius of fifteen miles from Colusa there were existing in the summer of 1850, not less than twenty towns, cities and camps, the largest being Hangtown, Diamond Springs, Mud Springs, Georgetown, Uniontown, Spanish Dry Diggins, Ringgold and Weaver town. All of these save two or four, have gone out of existence, and the three or four remaining are now amply supported by orchards and vineyards.

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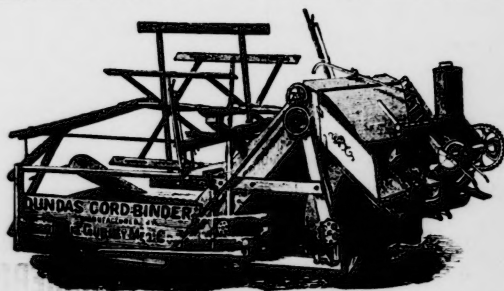
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